Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JULY 1990 published August 1990

- Utah's unemployment rate dropped to 4.5 percent in July – down four-tenths of a percent from the revised June figure of 4.9 percent.
- The decline in the Utah jobless rate contrasted with a rise in the national unemployment rate to place Utah a full percentage point below the U.S. average.
- The lower July rate marks a departure from the higher rates of March through June.
- Utah's unemployment rate seems to finally be registering the effect of the State's economic growth.
- Employment persisted on its upward track – Utah has created 33,300 new jobs since July 1989 for a growth rate of 4.8 percent.
- Robust service sector growth continued to generate almost 40 percent of Utah's new jobs.

Mixed Signals

Here comes one more month of mixed economic signals. Of course, if business trends were easy to interpret, no one would need economists. Plus, the Utah signals aren't particularly jumbled this month. First, unemployment dropped four-tenths of a point. Given Utah's healthy job growth, that makes more sense than the Utah scenario of the past few months – rising unemployment coupled with healthy job growth.

The jobless rate seems to finally be feeling the effects of strong economic growth. Utah's July unemployment rate registered 4.5 percent – right down there in the "full

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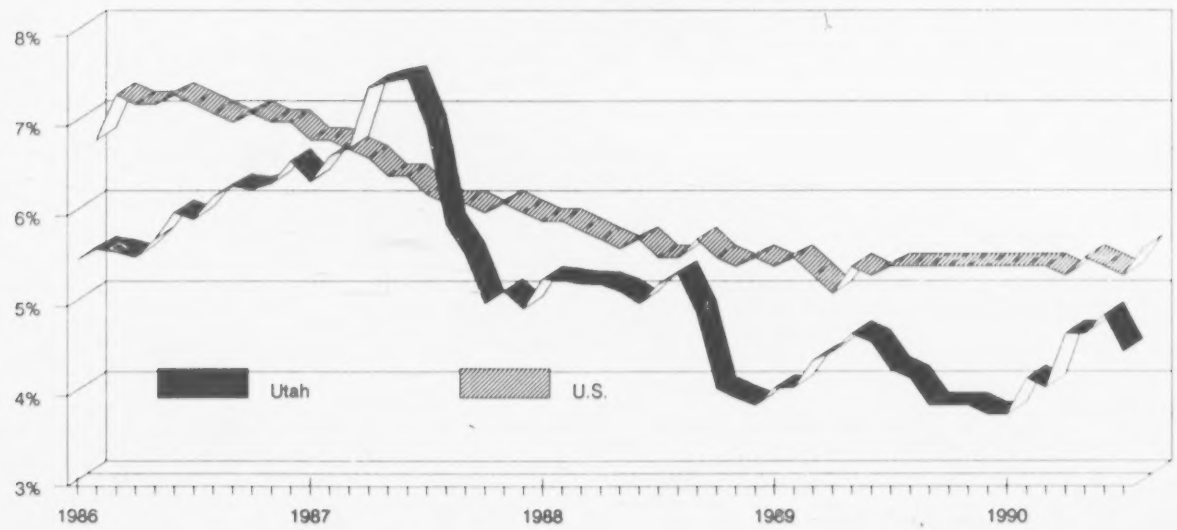
Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates
Utah and United States
1986-1990



Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

employment" range. Expansion in nonfarm jobs remains rather amazing. Once again, the 12-month growth rate for nonfarm employment registered almost 5 percent. Job Service economists have been expecting the pace of growth to pull back somewhat, but it just keeps forging ahead.

The U.S./Utah Dichotomy

So just what signals are mixed? Utah and the United States certainly aren't sending the same signals this month. Unemployment rose nationally, while it fell in Utah. The combination of these two facts placed Utah's jobless rate a full percentage point below the national average. In Utah, manufacturing jobs are growing – not at an astonishing rate – but growing nonetheless. In the United States, manufacturing jobs fell compared to last year. Utah nonagricultural employment has grown almost 5 percent since July 1989.

An Enviable Position

Utah may be in an enviable position right now. After all, we're one of the fastest growing states in the nation. However, as the nation goes, so goes Utah – we usually just "go" a little slower. After a rise in U.S. unemployment, slow job growth, no movement in the U.S. index of leading economic indicators, and the recent Middle East developments, the doomsayers are out in full force. Some economists are warning that the U.S. is teetering on the brink of a recession – particularly if oil prices surge permanently. Of course, some have been predicting recession for several years.

Although the U.S. economy appears soft, there are arguments for a no-recession scenario. Service-producing jobs are holding their own. Growth in this sector nationally has staved off downturns before. In addition, a one-month rise in the unemployment rate is hardly a reason for economic melancholia – particularly since 175,000 *temporary* census workers were laid off in July. In addition, given the strength in several geographic regions, an economic downturn is hardly inevitable. And, fears of defense spending cuts may vanish if an actual military confrontation with Iraq develops.

Back to Utah

As mentioned, Utah's jobs are still growing. The State has added 33,300 new jobs to its payrolls since July 1989 – an increase of almost 5 percent. Services and trade accounted for almost two-thirds of this expansion.

One More Time

Service industry employment is up 7 percent since July 1989 – an addition of 11,600 new jobs. The service sector was the growth industry of the 80s and seems to making a strong bid for that title in the 90s. Computer services employment continued to expand at a remarkable rate – 17 percent for 1,000 new positions. Although this sector is relatively small (7,500 total jobs), it has generated more new jobs during the last 12 months than the entire construction industry (30,000 total jobs). Hotels and lodging, "other business services," and auto repair also showed strong growth – 9 percent plus.

In Second Place. . .

The trade industry created 10,800 jobs between July 1989 and July 1990 for an expansion rate of 6.5 percent. Both wholesale and retail sectors made strong showings. Retail trade employment is up 7 percent; wholesale trade is up 5 percent.

Still Growing After All These Months

The mining sector added 500 net new jobs over the past 12 months (an increase of 6 percent). Only coal mining – which held steady – failed to show employment improvement. This sector may be one beneficiary of higher oil prices.

Jobs in the transportation/communication/utilities sector grew almost 6 percent from July 1989 to July 1990. Transportation generated most of the growth, while communications employment declined and utilities showed marginal expansion.

Manufacturing Slips Slightly

Manufacturing growth slipped slightly. Although still increasing, year-over manufacturing expansion registered 2.6 percent compared to year-over growth rates nearer to 3 percent in recent months. Still this sector has added 2,700 net jobs since July 1989. Utah's creating manufacturing jobs and not losing them like the U.S. However, the scent of layoffs is in the wind. Most expansion has come in nondurable goods production, durable goods employment expanded just over 1 percent.

Moderation

Utah's economy also benefited from 1,000 new finance/insurance/real estate jobs. This industry's 3 percent growth rate shows an improvement over its almost nonexistent expansion during the first of the year.

Government created about 3,400 new jobs during the last 12 months – an increase of almost 2.5 percent. As in past months, growth in education accounted for the lion's share of government's increase. Together, the public education sectors of state and local governments added 2,700 of total new government jobs. Although federal government in Utah has lost 300 defense jobs and 800 temporary census jobs, it still increased slightly overall.

What's Ahead?

What's ahead for Utah? That's not an easy question. No one knows the long-term effect of the current Middle East crisis. No one knows what defense spending cuts will arise. Right now, job growth is high and unemployment is low. Given the softness of the U.S. economy, cautious optimism for Utah seems in order

Lecia Parks Langston, Chief Economist

Everything You've Always Wanted to Know About Utah's Labor Force —And Weren't Afraid to Ask

Ever wanted to know how many Utahn's work part time? Or, have you ever had a burning desire to know what's the unemployment rate for managers? Perhaps not. However, many planners, employers, statisticians, politicians, and economists are vitally interested in just these facts. And, almost everyone is interested in the current unemployment rate—particularly if its high.

Much of what we know about the Utah labor force on a yearly basis comes from the Current Population Survey (CPS). This national survey is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In Utah, about 600 households are surveyed each month. The data collected from these interviews supplies information on how many Utahns work, what industries they work in, how many hours they work, what kinds of jobs they do, how long they are unemployed, and so on.

Unfortunately, this article probably won't tell you everything you want to know about Utah's labor force. While the CPS provides lots of demographic information, Utah's sample just isn't large enough to provide reliable detailed occupation and wage information. However, the survey does furnish an interesting view of the Utah's labor force panorama.

What do we know about Utah's labor force in 1989? The employed portion of Utah's labor force averaged 752,000 individuals monthly. Unemployed Utahn's—actively seeking work—averaged 37,000. Together, the employed and the unemployed formed Utah's total labor force of 789,000 individuals. In 1989, Utah's unemployment rate averaged 4.6 percent— seven-tenths of a point lower than the U.S. average of 5.3 percent.

Who Participates?

In 1989, more than 71 percent of Utah's civilian, noninstitutionalized population, over the age of 16 were labor force participants. Economists call that "71 percent" figure a participation rate. Utah's participation rate ranks significantly higher than the national average (66 percent). Both Utah women (61 percent) and Utah men (81 percent) participate in the labor market at a higher rate than their national counterparts (57 and 76 percent respectively).

Not surprisingly, individuals between the ages of 20 and 54 percent are most likely to be in the State's work force. The participation rate for this group averages over 82 percent. Men are most likely to work between the ages of 35 and 44 (97 percent). Utah women between the ages of 20 and 24 participated in employment at the highest rate—77 percent.

Is it Just the Work Ethic?

Just why are Utahn's more likely to work? Is it just Utah's much touted work ethic? No. Utah has a relatively young population, *and*, young people are more likely to work—particularly given recent trends toward early retirement. Plus, Utah's young people (16-19 years old) are much more likely to work than young people nationally. In Utah, almost 70 percent of 16-19 year-olds work or are looking for work compared to the U.S. average of 56 percent. In addition, Utah's relatively large families and lower wages may require more families to produce more than one wage earner. These facts, coupled with Utahn's relatively higher education levels and "work ethic," seem to account for most of the discrepancy between Utah and national rates.

Selected Utah Labor Force Characteristics—1989

	Total	Male	Female
Civilian, Noninstitutional Population (In 000s)	1,110	543	567
Civilian Labor Force	789	441	347
Employed	789	422	330
Unemployed	37	19	17
Unemployment Rate	4.6%	4.3%	5.0%
Participation Rate	71%	81%	61%
Married, Spouse Present	71%	82%	59%
Single, Never Married	79%	81%	76%
Other Marital Status	61%	78%	54%
Veterans		71%	
Vietnam-era Veterans		93%	
Average weeks of Unemployment	11	12	10
Part-time Labor Force	22%	12%	33%
Average Hours at Work	39	42	34
Full-time Schedules	48	49	46

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Marriage Factor

Single Utahns are most likely to work—almost 79 percent. However, never married men (81 percent) are less likely to work than married men (82 percent). On the other hand, married women (59 percent) are much less likely to work than never married women (76 percent). Those in the "other marital status" (separated, divorced, widowed) are least likely of all groups to work (61 percent).

Utah's Veterans

More than 71 percent of Utah's 137,000 male veterans are labor force participants. Moreover, 93 percent of Utah's 43,000 Vietnam-era veterans are working or looking for work. The unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans registered just under 2 percent in 1989.

Who's Unemployed?

Unemployment declines fairly steadily with age. In 1989, 13 percent of young workers (ages 16-19) were out of work and looking for employment. For Utahns between the ages of 35-54, unemployment registered a mere 3 percent. And, less than 1 percent of the work force over the age of 65 were unemployed. Of course, most people over 65 aren't looking for a job. Whites experienced lower unemployment than nonwhites, men experienced lower unemployment than women, married people experienced lower unemployment than unmarrieds.

Why Are They Unemployed?

Why were the State's unemployed without a job? About 11 percent suffered job loss through a reduction in

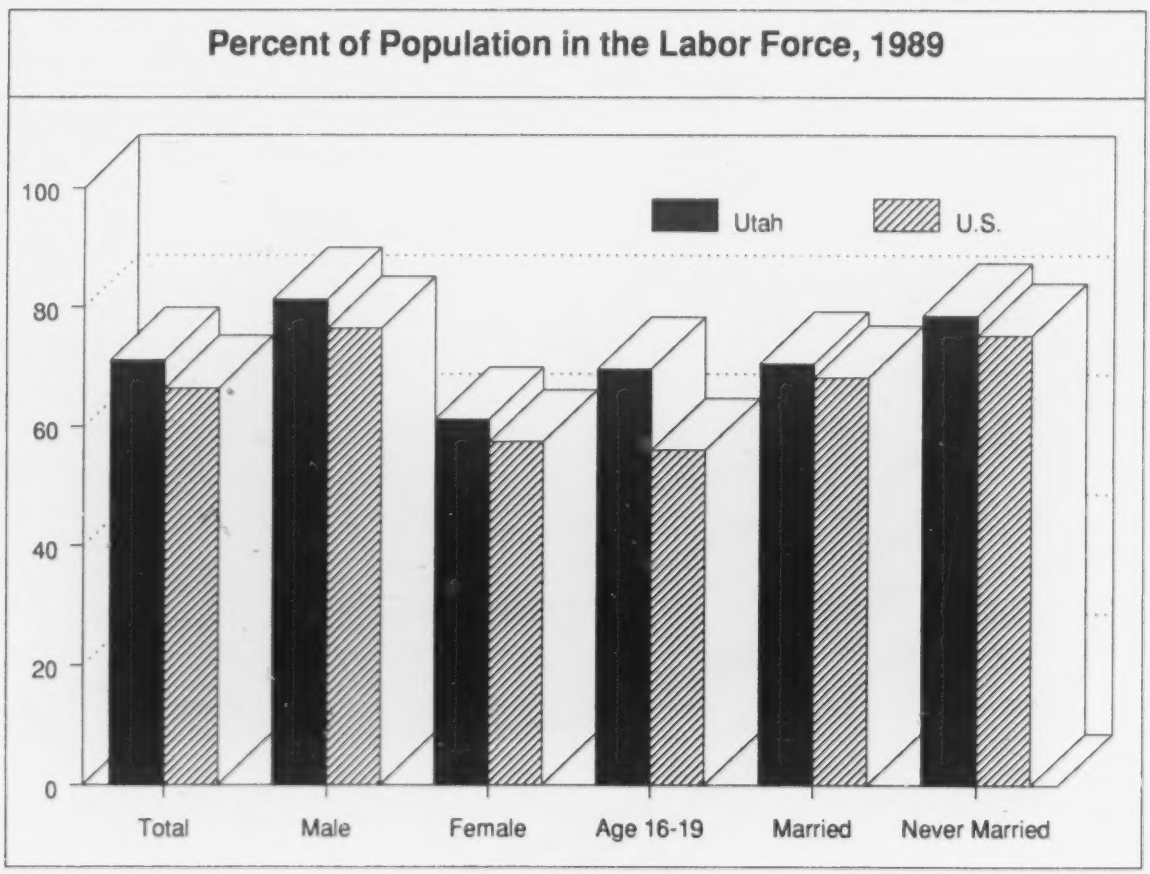
force (layoff). Another third lost their jobs for other reasons. A fourth of those without jobs left voluntarily. New entrants to the labor force made up 11 percent of the unemployed, while re-entrants made up a fourth of the jobless. In the past, a larger share of women fell in the new entrant and re-entrant category. In 1989, the share in this classification registered only slightly higher than that for men. This fact suggests that the influx of women into the labor force may be stabilizing.

Out of the Labor Force

About 321,000 Utahns over the age of 16 chose to stay out of the labor force. They don't have a job and aren't looking for one. Why? About 70 percent of nonworking women are keeping house (85 percent of married women), 8 percent are in school, 1 percent are unable to work, and 21 percent have "other reasons." Utah men answer with slightly different answers. Only 2 percent of nonworking men are keeping house, 21 percent are going to school, 2 percent are unable to work, 75 percent cite "other reasons" (which include retirement). Remember, these people are not looking for work.

How Long Does it Take?

As mentioned above, an average of 37,000 Utahns were out of work each month. How long did their bouts of unemployment last? Almost half found work within a month. Altogether, jobless workers averaged an 11 week spell of unemployment. In addition, less than 3 percent had been out of work a year or more. Women suffered shorter spells of unemployment than did men—less than 10 weeks for women compared to more than 12 weeks for men.



Part of the Time

Utah economists are usually interested in the breakdown between part-time and full-time jobs. Utah's 173,000 part-time workers make up 22 percent of the work force. That's significantly higher than the national average of 17 percent. Although the Utah male part-time rate is 2 points higher than the U.S. figure, the difference in the female rate is far more eye-catching. One-third of Utah's female labor force works part-time compared to 26 percent nationally. The high percentage of working young people accounts for some of the difference between Utah and U.S. averages. However, Utah is very family oriented, and apparently, many Utah women are working part-time in order to successfully combine work and family responsibilities.

Working Nine to Five?

Employed Utahns worked an average of 39 hours a week in 1989. However, Utahn's working full-time schedules put in an average of 48 hours a week. Women on full-time tended to work less hours than men—46 hours for women compared with 49 hours for men. More than 30 percent of Utahn's put in more than 40 hours a week on the job.

What Do Utahns Do?

Perhaps remarkably, the broad occupational breakdown in Utah is almost identical to the national average. About one-fourth of employed Utahns work in executive, managerial or professional jobs; about one-third work in technical, sales, and administrative support (clerical) positions; approximately 13 percent work in service-related occupations, about one-fourth work in "blue collar" occupational fields and only 2 percent work in farming, forestry, and fishing positions.

Occupational breakdowns vary significantly by sex in some areas, but little in others. Men are slightly more likely to work in executive, managerial or professional jobs than are Utah women. On the other hand, women are much more likely to work in administrative support jobs. Only 6 percent of men work in clerical occupations compared to 30 percent of women. Women are also more likely to work in service occupations, while men show a higher propensity to work in "blue collar" positions.

Which occupations experienced the least unemployment? Joblessness in executive, managerial, professional, and technical jobs registered less than 2 percent. On the high end, sales, service, operators, fabricators, laborers, and farming/forestry/fishing jobs produced jobless rates higher than 5 percent.

Where Do Utahns Work?

Roughly 98 percent of experienced Utah workers are employed in nonagricultural industries. More than a fifth of these individuals work in service industries. Slightly less work in trade. Manufacturing employs 15 percent of experienced workers while transportation/communication/utilities, construction, and finance/insurance/real estate employ about 5 percent each. Experienced government workers make up almost another fifth of the work force—slightly more than the national average. Utah's higher percentage of government workers stems from our large school-age population which requires a large number of teachers. Not quite a tenth of the State's labor force is self-employed.

Finally. . .

All in all, Utah's labor force is a fascinating statistical animal. While the State parallels the nation in some areas, it remains peculiar in others. Utah's age structure and strong economy accounted for many of the differences with national average. Understanding Utah's labor force provides a starting point for statistical and business analysis and therefore forecasting. Hopefully, you now have a better picture of Utah's workers.

Lecia Parks Langston
Chief Economist

TABLE 1. UTAH'S CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	July 1990(f)	July 1989	% Change	June 1990(p)	June 1989	% Change	May 1990(r)	May 1989	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	798.9	797.9	0.1	797.0	794.2	0.4	788.6	781.7	0.9
Employed Persons	763.4	762.3	0.1	758.4	758.3	0.0	750.5	738.1	1.7
Unemployed	35.5	35.6	—0.3	38.6	35.9	7.5	38.1	43.6	—12.6
Percent of Labor Force	4.4	4.5	—	4.8	4.5	—	4.8	5.6	—
Seasonally Adjusted	4.5	4.5	—	4.9	4.6	—	4.7	5.4	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.5	5.3	—	5.2	5.3	—	5.3	5.2	—
NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS	718.6	685.3	4.9	731.6	697.7	4.9	723.4	690.0	4.8
Mining	8.7	8.2	6.1	8.7	8.2	6.1	8.7	7.9	10.1
Metal Mining	3.3	3.0	10.0	3.2	2.9	10.3	3.2	2.9	10.3
Coal Mining	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.5	4.0
Oil/Gas Extraction & Quarrying	3.1	2.8	10.7	2.9	2.6	11.5	2.9	2.5	16.0
Construction	28.9	28.1	2.8	28.8	27.9	3.2	27.3	26.7	2.2
Manufacturing	106.2	103.5	2.6	106.4	103.9	2.4	105.3	102.4	2.8
Durable Goods	70.0	69.1	1.3	70.2	69.5	1.0	69.7	68.5	1.8
Primary Metals	5.7	5.7	0.0	5.7	5.7	0.0	5.7	5.6	1.8
*Fab. Metal Prod., Machinery & Computers**	14.2	14.0	1.4	14.4	14.4	0.0	14.3	13.8	3.6
*Electronic/Elec. Equip. (except computers)**	11.7	12.0	—2.5	11.6	11.9	—2.5	11.6	11.9	—2.5
Transportation Equipment	17.1	17.0	0.6	17.0	16.9	0.6	17.0	16.9	0.6
Lumber & Furn., Stone/Clay/Glass Prod.†	10.6	10.5	1.0	10.5	10.4	1.0	10.3	10.1	2.0
*Other Durable Goods**	10.9	10.0	9.0	11.0	10.1	8.9	10.9	10.1	7.9
Nondurable Goods	36.2	34.4	5.2	36.2	34.4	5.2	35.6	33.9	5.0
Food & Related Products	12.7	11.9	6.7	12.5	11.7	6.8	12.2	11.5	6.1
*Other Nondurable Goods**	23.5	22.5	4.4	23.7	22.7	4.4	23.4	22.4	4.5
Transportation, Communications, & Public Util.	43.2	40.9	5.6	43.3	41.0	5.6	42.6	40.4	5.4
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.5	4.0	2.6	2.5	4.0	2.6	2.6	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing†	15.5	14.4	7.6	15.8	14.7	7.5	15.5	14.4	7.6
Transportation by Air†	7.1	6.3	12.7	7.0	6.2	12.9	6.7	5.9	13.6
Other Transportation & Related Services†	3.5	3.1	12.9	3.5	3.1	12.9	3.4	3.0	13.3
Communications†	6.9	7.1	—2.8	6.8	7.0	—2.9	6.8	7.0	—2.9
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services†	7.6	7.5	1.3	7.6	7.5	1.3	7.6	7.5	1.3
Trade	177.4	166.6	6.5	178.4	167.5	6.5	175.6	164.8	6.6
Wholesale Trade	41.1	39.2	4.8	40.9	39.0	4.9	40.5	38.5	5.2
Durable Goods†	24.6	23.7	3.8	24.7	23.8	3.8	24.5	23.6	3.8
Nondurable Goods†	16.6	15.5	7.1	16.2	15.1	7.3	16.0	14.9	7.4
Retail Trade	136.3	127.4	7.0	137.5	128.5	7.0	135.1	126.3	7.0
Food Stores	24.2	23.2	4.3	23.9	22.9	4.4	23.4	22.4	4.5
Auto Dealers/Parts Stores & Gasoline Sta.	16.7	15.6	7.1	16.7	15.6	7.1	16.5	15.3	7.8
Eating & Drinking Places	43.0	41.2	4.4	43.6	41.8	4.3	42.9	41.1	4.4
Home Furniture/Equip. & Clothing Stores†	11.3	10.5	7.6	11.5	10.7	7.5	11.2	10.3	8.7
Gen. Merchandise & Bldg./Garden Supply†	24.4	21.4	14.0	24.5	21.5	14.0	24.0	21.4	12.1
Miscellaneous Retail†	16.8	15.5	8.4	17.3	16.0	8.1	17.1	15.8	8.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.5	33.5	3.0	34.4	33.4	3.0	34.1	33.0	3.3
Depository Institutions†	13.7	13.5	1.5	13.5	13.3	1.5	13.3	13.2	0.8
Other Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate†	20.8	20.0	4.0	20.9	20.1	4.0	20.8	19.8	5.1
Services	178.5	166.9	7.0	179.5	167.8	7.0	176.0	164.2	7.2
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.8	11.7	9.4	12.6	11.5	9.6	12.6	10.9	15.6
Personal, Amusement, & Recreational Services	16.3	15.4	5.8	18.2	17.2	5.8	17.3	16.4	5.5
Computer-Related Services†	7.5	6.4	17.2	7.6	6.5	16.9	7.5	6.4	17.2
Other Business Services†	28.3	25.8	9.7	29.4	26.8	9.7	28.5	26.1	9.2
Auto Repair/Rental/Parking Services†	6.8	6.2	9.7	6.8	6.2	9.7	6.7	6.1	9.8
Health Services	45.8	43.5	5.3	45.4	43.1	5.3	45.1	42.8	5.4
Educ./Social Services & Membership Organiz.†	35.2	33.4	5.4	35.3	33.5	5.4	35.3	33.0	7.0
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	4.7	4.7	0.0	4.8	4.8	0.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
Engineering, Accounting & Related Services†	13.8	12.9	7.0	13.8	12.9	7.0	13.7	12.6	8.7
Other Repair/Agric. Services & Museums, etc.†	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.2	5.8
Government	141.0	137.6	2.5	151.9	148.2	2.5	153.8	150.5	2.2
Federal Government	41.1	40.5	1.5	41.6	41.0	1.5	41.4	40.6	2.0
U.S. Defense	22.1	22.4	—1.3	21.8	22.1	—1.4	21.7	22.1	—1.8
Other Federal Government	19.0	18.1	5.0	19.8	18.9	4.8	19.7	18.5	6.5
State Government	40.4	38.4	5.2	41.8	39.7	5.3	42.9	41.0	4.6
State Education	21.3	20.1	6.0	22.6	21.3	6.1	24.2	22.8	6.1
Other State Government	19.1	18.3	4.4	19.2	18.4	4.3	18.7	18.2	2.7
Local Government	59.7	58.8	1.5	68.5	67.5	1.5	69.5	69.0	0.7
Public School Districts	34.5	33.0	4.5	44.1	42.2	4.5	45.9	44.6	2.9
Other Local Government	24.9	25.8	—3.5	24.4	25.3	—3.6	23.6	24.4	—3.3

*Current data differ from previous series. † New series.
Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	July 1990 (f)	July 1989	% Change	June 1990 (p)	May 1990 (r)	Apr. 1990	Mar. 1990	Feb. 1990	Jan. 1990	Dec. 1989
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,738.0	1,715.0	1.3	1,736.0	1,734.0	1,732.0	1,730.0	1,728.0	1,726.0	1,724.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,124.5	1,109.6	1.3	1,123.2	1,121.9	1,120.6	1,119.3	1,118.0	1,116.7	1,115.4
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	792.4	791.3	0.1	791.8	795.4	793.4	800.6	801.4	809.4	800.7
Participation Rate	70.5	71.3	—	70.5	70.9	70.8	71.5	71.7	72.5	71.8
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	756.9	755.5	0.2	752.7	758.4	756.1	763.2	769.3	776.0	766.1
Employment Ratio[3]	67.3	68.1	—	67.0	67.6	67.5	68.2	68.8	69.5	68.7
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	35.5	35.8	—0.8	39.1	37.0	37.3	37.3	32.1	33.4	34.6
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.5	—	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.1	4.3
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	332.1	318.3	4.3	331.4	326.5	327.2	318.7	316.6	307.3	314.7
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	147.8	141.9	4.2	150.5	148.8	147.5	146.5	145.4	144.8	144.9
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	723.5	690.1	4.8	729.4	724.9	716.9	712.4	707.0	704.2	704.6
Mining	9.2	8.7	6.1	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1
Contract Construction	26.7	26.0	2.8	27.1	27.4	27.3	27.0	25.8	26.6	26.8
Manufacturing	106.0	103.3	2.6	105.7	105.5	105.2	104.5	104.6	103.8	104.2
Durable Goods	69.6	68.7	1.3	69.5	69.7	69.9	69.6	70.0	69.4	69.6
Nondurable Goods	36.3	34.5	5.2	36.1	35.8	35.4	35.0	34.6	34.4	34.5
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	42.9	40.6	5.6	43.3	42.7	42.5	42.3	42.4	42.5	41.8
Trade	177.4	166.6	6.5	177.9	176.9	174.3	174.0	172.4	171.5	168.8
Wholesale	40.7	38.8	4.8	40.6	40.6	40.2	40.1	40.1	39.7	38.5
Retail	136.7	127.8	7.0	137.3	136.3	134.0	133.9	132.3	131.8	130.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.4	33.4	3.0	34.2	34.0	33.8	33.9	33.7	33.7	34.0
Services	179.2	167.6	7.0	180.6	179.8	175.8	174.3	172.0	169.6	173.2
Government	147.7	144.0	2.6	151.8	149.8	149.2	148.0	148.0	148.3	147.7
Federal	40.6	40.0	1.5	41.0	40.9	40.7	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.0
State	43.3	41.2	5.2	42.8	41.7	41.4	40.8	41.1	41.2	40.1
Local	63.9	62.9	1.5	68.1	67.1	67.0	67.2	66.8	66.7	67.7

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	June 1990(p)	% Change from June '89	% Distribution	June 1990(p)	% Change from June '89	% Distribution	June 1990(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	403.6	2.4	100.0	327.8	7.0	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.8	6.8	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.3	6.7	77.0
Contract Construction	25.5	2.4	6.3	3.3	10.0	1.0	22.0	76.4
Manufacturing	73.5	1.5	18.2	32.9	4.4	10.0	70.6	66.4
Durable Goods	50.4	—0.8	12.5	19.8	5.9	6.0	46.3	66.0
Nondurable Goods	23.1	6.9	5.7	13.1	2.3	4.0	24.3	67.1
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.6	3.9	7.3	13.7	9.6	4.2	33.8	78.1
Total Trade	94.8	2.3	23.5	83.6	9.0	25.5	158.8	89.0
Wholesale Trade	29.1	—0.7	7.2	11.8	1.7	3.6	34.4	84.1
Retail Trade	65.7	3.6	16.3	71.8	10.3	21.9	124.4	90.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	14.0	2.2	3.5	20.4	3.6	6.2	26.7	77.6
Services	81.9	3.4	20.3	97.6	10.2	29.8	141.9	79.1
Total Government	76.5	1.5	19.0	75.4	2.7	23.0	NA	NA
Federal Government	21.9	—2.2	5.4	19.7	2.6	6.0	NA	NA
State Government	20.9	5.6	5.2	20.9	5.0	6.4	NA	NA
Local Government	33.7	1.5	8.3	34.8	1.5	10.6	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	July 1990(f)	July 1989	% Chg.	June 1990(p)	May 1990(r)	July 1990(f)	July 1989	% Chg.	June 1990(p)	May 1990(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	**516.7**	519.0	—0.4	512.4	508.3	**113.8**	110.2	3.3	113.3	111.5
Employed Persons	**494.6**	497.2	—0.5	488.2	484.4	**109.6**	105.4	4.0	108.4	107.1
Unemployed	**22.1**	21.8	1.4	24.2	23.9	**4.2**	4.8	—12.5	4.9	4.4
Percent of Labor Force	**4.3**	4.2	—	4.7	4.7	**3.7**	4.4	—	4.3	4.0
Seasonally Adjusted	**4.3**	4.2	—	4.8	4.5	**3.9**	4.6	—	4.6	4.0
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	**492.7**	471.6	4.5	499.9	494.6	**91.0**	84.3	7.9	92.4	91.3
Mining	**2.9**	2.6	11.5	3.0	2.9	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	**20.3**	19.4	4.6	19.8	18.9	**3.2**	2.9	10.3	3.1	3.0
Manufacturing	**66.8**	66.7	0.1	67.0	66.3	**14.6**	13.4	9.0	14.4	14.3
Durable Goods	**45.7**	46.3	—1.3	45.9	45.6	**9.0**	8.5	5.9	8.8	8.7
Nondurable Goods	**21.1**	20.4	3.4	21.1	20.7	**5.6**	4.9	14.3	5.6	5.6
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	**33.4**	31.3	6.7	33.4	32.8	**2.6**	2.7	—3.7	2.7	2.6
Total Trade	**125.4**	118.7	5.6	126.1	124.3	**22.2**	20.1	10.4	22.5	22.2
Wholesale Trade	**33.2**	31.8	4.4	33.1	32.8	**4.1**	3.7	10.8	4.0	4.0
Retail Trade	**92.2**	86.9	6.1	93.0	91.5	**18.1**	16.4	10.4	18.5	18.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	**28.3**	27.5	2.9	28.3	28.1	**2.4**	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.4
Services	**121.4**	113.6	6.9	123.0	120.9	**32.9**	30.3	8.6	32.7	31.9
Total Government	**94.2**	91.8	2.6	99.3	100.4	**13.1**	12.6	4.0	14.6	14.9

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AND NONFARM JOBS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	July '90(f)	June'90(p)	May '90(r)	July '89	July '90(f)	July '89	% Change	June '90(f)	June '89	% Change
State Total	**4.5**	4.9	4.7	4.5	**718,600**	685,250	4.9	**731,400**	697,730	4.8
Bear River	**4.5**	4.7	3.8	3.4	**44,850**	42,090	6.6	**46,630**	43,760	6.6
Box Elder	**4.9**	5.0	4.0	3.4	**16,730**	16,100	3.9	**17,110**	16,500	3.7
Cache	**4.3**	4.6	3.7	3.5	**27,660**	25,570	8.2	**29,050**	26,810	8.4
Rich	**2.5**	2.6	2.6	2.2	**460**	420	9.5	**470**	450	4.4
Wasatch Front	**4.3**	4.8	4.5	4.2	**503,980**	483,310	4.3	**511,770**	490,960	4.2
North	**4.3**	5.4	4.9	4.8	**128,200**	121,820	5.2	**129,490**	123,700	4.7
Davis	**4.0**	4.8	4.2	4.2	**61,010**	58,050	5.1	**61,100**	58,070	5.2
Morgan	**3.9**	4.3	5.5	7.3	**980**	930	5.4	**1,010**	970	4.1
Weber	**4.6**	6.2	5.6	5.3	**66,210**	62,840	5.4	**67,380**	64,660	4.2
South	**4.3**	4.5	4.4	4.0	**375,780**	361,490	4.0	**382,280**	367,260	4.1
Salt Lake	**4.3**	4.5	4.3	4.0	**365,370**	350,670	4.2	**371,440**	356,690	4.1
Tooele	**5.9**	5.4	5.1	4.4	**10,410**	10,820	—3.8	**10,840**	10,570	2.6
Mountainlands	**4.1**	4.7	4.3	4.8	**100,560**	93,590	7.4	**101,430**	94,750	7.1
Summit	**5.3**	5.2	7.1	6.1	**6,800**	6,800	0.0	**6,410**	6,570	—2.4
Utah	**3.9**	4.6	4.0	4.6	**90,980**	84,150	8.1	**92,330**	85,630	7.8
Wasatch	**6.7**	6.5	6.5	7.7	**2,780**	2,640	5.3	**2,690**	2,550	5.5
Central	**6.5**	6.5	5.8	7.3	**15,190**	14,650	3.7	**15,700**	14,980	4.8
Juab	**6.2**	7.3	6.5	8.0	**1,720**	1,630	5.5	**1,740**	1,630	6.7
Millard	**4.0**	4.6	3.7	5.7	**3,430**	3,240	5.9	**3,490**	3,340	4.5
Piute	**9.6**	11.1	10.4	9.7	**190**	180	5.6	**200**	190	5.3
Sanpete	**9.3**	8.8	7.7	9.8	**3,900**	3,720	4.8	**4,130**	3,950	4.6
Sevier	**5.6**	5.4	5.2	6.0	**5,370**	5,250	2.3	**5,500**	5,250	4.8
Wayne	**7.1**	6.7	6.0	6.1	**580**	630	—7.9	**640**	620	3.2
Southwestern	**5.0**	4.8	5.0	5.1	**25,770**	24,940	3.3	**26,820**	25,480	5.3
Beaver	**5.3**	5.2	3.5	4.4	**1,400**	1,390	0.7	**1,420**	1,360	4.4
Garfield	**10.9**	10.2	9.2	10.1	**1,800**	1,740	3.4	**1,850**	1,770	4.5
Iron	**4.4**	4.7	4.4	5.4	**7,400**	7,020	5.4	**7,570**	7,210	5.0
Kane	**5.9**	5.8	7.7	6.4	**1,740**	1,720	1.2	**1,780**	1,690	5.3
Washington	**4.5**	4.2	4.7	4.4	**13,430**	13,070	2.8	**14,200**	13,450	5.6
Uintah Basin	**7.6**	7.6	7.5	9.1	**10,990**	10,150	8.3	**11,090**	10,510	5.5
Daggett	**1.8**	1.6	1.3	2.3	**390**	350	11.4	**410**	390	5.1
Duchesne	**10.1**	9.7	9.8	11.9	**3,540**	3,510	0.9	**3,680**	3,490	5.4
Uintah	**6.5**	6.9	6.5	7.9	**7,060**	6,290	12.2	**7,000**	6,630	5.6
Southeastern	**7.4**	7.3	6.7	7.1	**17,240**	16,510	4.4	**17,970**	17,290	3.9
Carbon	**7.6**	6.4	6.2	7.5	**7,840**	7,280	7.7	**7,960**	7,550	5.4
Emery	**5.3**	7.3	6.8	4.8	**3,840**	3,730	2.9	**3,960**	3,770	5.0
Grand	**8.7**	8.9	7.2	9.5	**2,490**	2,460	1.2	**2,620**	2,510	4.4
San Juan	**8.0**	8.2	7.5	6.6	**3,070**	3,040	1.0	**3,430**	3,460	—0.9

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates should not be used for federal or state funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 6. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1990	May(r) 1990	June 1989	May(p) 1990	Apr.(r) 1990	May 1989	May(p) 1990	Apr.(r) 1989	May 1989
MINING	$557.35	$562.01	$536.15	47.8	48.2	46.5	$11.66	$11.66	$11.53
MANUFACTURING	400.75	404.40	397.58	39.6	40.0	40.2	10.12	10.11	9.89
Durable Goods	401.18	407.84	400.66	39.8	40.5	40.8	10.08	10.07	9.82
Nondurable Goods	398.73	394.88	388.70	38.9	38.6	38.6	10.25	10.23	10.07
TRADE	225.02	216.69	214.02	29.3	28.7	29.0	7.68	7.55	7.38
Wholesale Trade	383.16	373.97	374.71	37.2	36.7	37.1	10.30	10.19	10.10
Retail Trade	173.02	164.32	160.69	26.7	26.0	26.3	6.48	6.32	6.11
AVERAGE	278.32	223.49	270.22	32.4	32.1	32.4	8.59	8.52	8.34

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June(p) 1990	May(r) 1990	June 1989	June(p) 1990	May(r) 1990	June 1989	June(p) 1990	May(r) 1990	June 1989
MINING	$607.74	$615.04	$572.60	42.0	42.8	40.9	$14.47	$14.37	$14.00
Metal Mining	534.06	585.47	555.08	43.0	46.1	44.3	12.42	12.70	12.53
Bituminous Coal Mining	698.33	722.18	628.25	39.1	40.3	35.9	17.86	17.92	17.50
MANUFACTURING	403.69	405.96	402.56	39.5	39.8	39.7	10.22	10.20	10.14
Durable Goods	414.47	424.68	411.43	39.7	40.6	40.1	10.44	10.46	10.26
Primary Metal Industries	476.54	515.77	526.68	38.4	40.2	41.9	12.41	12.83	12.57
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	400.00	388.40	390.26	40.9	40.5	40.4	9.78	9.59	9.66
Transportation Equipment	540.79	554.44	530.54	40.6	41.5	41.0	13.32	13.36	12.94
Nondurable Goods	382.59	370.74	385.11	39.0	38.3	38.9	9.81	9.68	9.90
Food & Kindred Products	344.67	338.05	369.20	39.8	39.4	40.0	8.66	8.58	9.23
TRADE	220.79	211.81	209.27	29.4	28.7	29.6	7.51	7.38	7.07
Wholesale Trade	373.75	366.79	360.01	37.3	36.9	37.0	10.02	9.94	9.73
Retail Trade	179.09	168.43	166.65	27.3	26.4	27.5	6.56	6.38	6.06
Food Stores	144.65	143.26	146.29	24.6	24.2	25.8	5.88	5.92	5.67
Other Retail	184.44	163.94	168.91	29.0	26.4	27.2	6.36	6.21	6.21
AVERAGE	286.67	282.42	279.70	32.8	32.5	33.1	8.74	8.69	8.45

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay.
Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast July '90	Preliminary June '90	Final May '90	Final July '89	Final June '89	Final May '89
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	22,858	22,811	24,345	19,297	20,262	22,411
Number of New Applications for Jobs	7,539	10,094	11,949	8,925	11,949	10,737
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	7,351	6,342	9,121	8,651	7,464	8,796
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,046	919	1,040	944	931	859
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	7,449	7,155	8,733	7,502	6,559	8,661
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.11	1.08	1.34	1.15	1.04	1.40
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$3,169,920	$3,933,935	$5,256,643	$3,745,009	$4,118,865	$5,134,300

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 9. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index June '90	May '90	Apr. '90	June '89	% Change From Last Month	% Change June '89 to June '90	% Change May '89 to May '90
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**129.9**	**129.2**	**128.9**	**124.1**	**0.5**	**4.7**	**4.4**
Food and Beverages	131.7	131.1	131.0	124.9	0.5	5.4	5.1
Food at Home	131.7	130.9	131.1	124.3	0.6	6.0	5.2
Housing	128.3	127.1	126.8	122.9	0.9	4.4	4.1
Rent Residential	137.9	137.3	137.0	132.3	0.4	4.2	4.3
Fuel and Other Util.	112.2	109.9	109.4	109.2	2.1	2.7	2.7
Medical Care	161.9	160.8	159.8	148.5	0.7	9.0	9.0
Apparel and Upkeep	123.3	125.5	126.7	117.8	—1.8	4.7	4.2
Transportation	118.2	117.7	117.3	115.9	0.4	2.0	1.5
Gasoline	94.6	92.4	91.0	96.2	2.4	—1.7	—4.4
Energy[3]	99.5	98.7	95.7	99.0	2.9	0.5	—0.7
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.770**	**$.774**	**$.776**	**$.806**	**—0.5**	**—4.5**	**—5.0**
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	**128.3**	**127.5**	**127.3**	**122.8**	**0.6**	**4.5**	**4.1**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	114.2	114.5	114.0	112.9	—0.3	1.2	1.1
Finished Goods	117.9	117.7	117.0	114.3	0.2	3.1	3.1
Intermediate Materials	112.9	112.9	112.8	112.7	0.0	0.2	0.2
Crude Materials	101.0	104.2	102.6	104.1	—3.1	—3.0	—1.8

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOW UTAH RANKS - PART 2
Selected Comparisons of 1989 Nonagricultural Employment Data

	U.S. Amount	UTAH Amount	UTAH Rank
Total Nonagricultural Employment			
1988-1989 Percentage Increase	2.8	4.7	6
Services Industry			
1988-1989 Percentage Increase	5.0	7.2	6
1989 Percent of Total Employment	24.8	24.2	23
Manufacturing Industry			
1988-1989 Percentage Increase	1.1	3.6	5
1989 Percent of Total Employment	18.1	14.9	32
Government			
1988-1989 Percentage Increase	2.0	2.3	19
1989 Percent of Total Employment	16.3	21.1	11
Transportation, Communication, Utilities			
1988-1989 Percentage Increase	2.8	5.1	6
1989 Percent of Total Employment	5.3	6.0	14

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, May 1990. (kj3)

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